

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News

Gillespi and Bartholomew are packing 150 tons of ore from the Devonshire mine to the Yarnell mill, in southern Yavapai county. It is a high-grade free milling and concentrating ore.

C. A. Chamberlain of Eau Claire's Wisconsin, as the representative of O. H. Ingram, today made the final payment of 10,000\$ to Judge J. M. Sanford and N. L. Griffin for the Short Cut, Shelton and American Flag mines on Lynx creek, and title in them now passes to the Empire Mining company, which is under the management of Hon. Nick Galles and A. G. Kennedy. The properties are said to be looking well and it is the intention of the company to continue sinking on them.—Journal-Miner.

Perhaps the richest rock ever found in eastern Oregon was discovered a few days since not a great distance from Sumpter. It assays 311.36 ounces to the ton, a valuation of 6,227.20\$. Three assays have been made, all resulting about the same. At first it was thought that some mistake must have been made, but the two subsequent assays verified the first. The Miner has seen the assay certificate giving the above figures, but further than that no information regarding the location or character of the ledge could be elicited. The rock is said to be refractory and very deceptive in appearance, somewhat resembling the darker shades of iron ore.—Sumpter Miner.

While it is not likely that Arizona miners will have occasion to resort to ways that are dark or tricks that are despicable, it will not be amiss to quote section 181 of the United States mining laws in regard to salting ores, which says: "Every person who shall mingle or cause to be mingled with any samples of gold or silver bearing ore, any valuable metal or substance whatever, that will increase or in any way change the value of said ore, with the intent to deceive, cheat or defraud any person or persons, shall on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not less than 500\$ nor more than 1,000\$, or by confinement in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than fourteen years, or by both fine and imprisonment."

Operations on the St. Joe deep tunnel, Saint's Rest gulch, were begun a couple of weeks ago. It is to be carried to completion as rapidly as possible, utilizing an air compressor and two Leyner drills, with which an average of 10 feet per day can be made. Owing to a rush of orders, however, the machinery will not be delivered for ninety days, during which hand work will be done. The tunnel will be 4,800 feet in length, and pass through large bodies of low grade ore. Bingham cannot boast of great dividend payers, because its principal mines have heretofore been owned by individuals or private corporations. While Utah's highest dividend payer has divided 13,000,000\$ among its stockholders, the gross production of the Bingham mines lately acquired by the United States company foots up over 35,000,000\$. Of this 18,000,000\$ came from the Old Jordan, within 65 feet of grass roots. The new levels show that the old mine has hardly made a beginning.—Bingham (Utah) Bulletin.

The Copper Hill is the name of the new company that has been in operation for three weeks. In this time a lodging house 16x60, a four room residence and a blacksmith shop have been put up. The results of the work already done on the mine has not been equalled by any other copper property in this section, and it is doubtful if in the territory. There are a number of veins running through this claim and many of them come to the surface. These stringers are being followed, and up to this time over 100 tons of 30 per cent copper has been taken out with but few men. The force is one man to each opening. The ore will be packed on burros from the mine to the Cuprite shaft of the United Globe, about half a mile distant from the mine. From there it will be hauled over the

tramway of the United Globe to their bucket line ore house, and from there it will go down the bucket line to the smelter and be dumped into the cars ready for shipment.—Globe Times.

A contract has been executed between the Oriental Mining Co., owning the Lottie mine and mill, and Henry B. Clifford, whereby the mine and mill is to be operated by Henry B. Clifford & Co. Under this agreement the Lottie is to be worked for ore by the Cliffords, while the Oriental Mining Co. will continue to sink and drive their long tunnel, now in 1750 feet. The Lottie mine is one of our best developed mines and contains ores of the highest grade. This arrangement materially strengthens the position of the Cliffords in their efforts to control the visible ore supply of the Big Bug district. The ore bodies of the Sterling are also under lease to them and it is rumored that the Sterling ore will be run through the Lottie mill, excepting the coarse smelting ores which will be shipped to the Big Bug smelter, which is now making the longest continuous run of any thirty-six inch water jacket ever operated in Yavapai county.—Journal-Miner.

Judge Bethune came in yesterday from his Rough Rider mine, Walnut Grove district. He expects to have teams on the road and to be making regular shipments of ore by the first of December. There are six claims in the group, but the development work has been done upon one claim, which contains four parallel ledges, which lie like the fingers of a man's hand and unite at a common point, the main deposit showing a great body of ore cropping out and crowning the top of a hill. Each one of the four ledges on this one claim is from 6 to 10 feet wide, all copper bearing ore of good grade. The judge now has ten men at work and expects to be shipping a carload of ore a day, in the near future. From all accounts this same Rough Rider group bids fair to sprout another big copper camp of the Jerome order. The Rough Rider mine is not for sale.—Prescott Courier.

Manager Blair of the Mammoth-Collins mines, on the San Pedro, says he is short of first class miners, and said that everything was ready for the additional stamps which are on the ground. With these in place there will be seventy stamps pounding night and day at the Mammoth mine mill. The increased number of stamps necessitates the introduction of a gasoline engine in addition to the power now generated. Furthermore the two miles of tramway would have to be doubled in its carrying capacity, so that 300 tons of gold bearing gold ore will drop into the bins at the mill every day hereafter. With the men expected this and next week there will be 200 on the pay roll. All of that number can be employed now, but there seems to be a scarcity of good men, such as can be used to the best advantage. The St. Louis Gold Recovery Co. is handling 240 tons of tailings daily. They have been operating 15 months. H. W. Blaisdell's cyanide plant will dispose of 500 tons of tailings per day. This plant will be in operation within 20 days. Both plants are near the Mammoth-Collins Co's mill. The first mentioned company is clearing up the old tailings, while Blaisdell will dispose of the new or such as have accumulated since August, 1898, and what the 70 stamps will create hereafter. Truly, the mine, mill and cyanide plants are the greatest combine in one camp in the territory.—Star.

Dr. Harrison Gier, of Gier's Landing, spent this week in Yuma on business pertaining to his extensive mining interests in that section. He reports the mining outlook exceedingly flattering in his district and says that more development work is being done at present than at any time in the past. R. J. Dyas, a St. Louis capitalist, who is operating in the Empire Flat country, has one shaft down two hundred feet, with an eighty-foot cross-cut at the one hundred foot level and a forty foot cross cut at the two hundred foot level, showing up an immense body of sul-

phates carrying seventeen per cent copper and 33\$ in gold per ton. On another claim Mr. Dyas has sunk sixty feet, making a forty-five foot crosscut at the bottom. The ore in this mine is a green carbonate and carries sixty-five per cent copper with 145\$ in gold per ton. Development work is also being done on several other claims of less importance in the same group. Mr. Dyas is doing assessment work on fifty-six claims altogether and is opening up one of the richest and most extensive ore bodies in Arizona. He has in operation a steam hoist, air compressor and three Burleigh drills. There are on the dump ready for shipment three or four carloads of high grade ore. One carload, running eighty-four to eighty-six per cent copper and 60\$ in gold has been sacked and will be shipped to New York about the first of the new year or as soon as the new steamer Cuchan is ready for business.—Yuma Sun.

A Remarkably Rich Mine Stained With its Locator's Blood.

The Dos Cabezas is one among the many mines of Mexico that has a record stained with blood of its locators. Situated about forty miles from the town of Batavia and in the midst of the rugged Sierra Madres, its surroundings are of such a lonely and forbidding aspect as to suggest some bloody deed, to properly locate the locality with its requisite garb.

The mine is one of the richest silver properties being worked in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, ore running over 1000 oz. in silver to the ton was encountered from the grass roots and with a width of from two to five feet it carried downward its wonderful richness. Within one year it produced ore in sufficient quantities and richness to pay a profit of 50,000\$ to its owners. Then was perpetrated one of the most devilish schemes to rob and plunder ever enacted in the state of Chihuahua. Three men were the original locators, two brothers and a man by the name of Hosper, who lived near El Paso and conducted the disposal of the ore from the mine when it reached that point. The other two men worked in the mine, drank mescal, and kept within the dark recesses of the dismal mountain gorge until the early snow gave warning of winter, when the El Paso partner with his knowledge of the value of the property showed up. The men who had delved and toiled amid the darkness of the mine workings, and lived on beans and tortillas, were not enlightened as to the wealth at their command. But with much apparent disgust the new arrival painted the losses he had incurred in supplying the mine with its needed funds to continue the work. With a few dollars he sent a messenger to the nearest mescal distillery and secured enough of that fiery fluid to intoxicate all in the camp; when the influence of the liquor commenced to operate he secured the signature of the two luckless miners to a deed for their entire interest in the property, and as the mescal's drowsy effect lent numbness to their faculties, a few short words of anger gave him a pretext to use his handy Colts revolver on the hapless men, and they fell victims to the ghoulish greed of a fiend in the garb of a human being. Then upon the blood stained property more employees were engaged to work, and from its depths the most marvelous ores were extracted, but as the facts as to the death of the two original owners became known to the authorities, efforts were made to set aside the deeds to Hosper signed by the deceased partners. A sister employed some of the most able counsel in Mexico to protect her dead brothers' interests, but through some inexplicable cause the contest over the property became so expensive that the lady was compelled to relinquish her claim.

Justice is painted as a blind deity holding in her hands balances that a breath of air will vary, but the rent in mother earth amid the Sierra Madres, where innocent blood was shed by an assassin's hands is not the home of deities and until another realm is

reached no further effort will be made to avenge the crime of Dos Cabezas.—Phoenix Gazette.

The Charity of Silence.

Mining is largely a matter of future conditions. That is to say, mining is an industry where there is a larger percentage of possibility of future reward as the result of faithful honest endeavor in the present than almost any other business undertaking known to civilized man today. There is much of abuse and calumny heaped upon the mine operator and his proposition which is undeserved and many a good mine is set down as a fraud or worthless which has, when developed in future years, turned out to be a bonanza.

There is that element about mining which makes it more or less a lottery at all stages of the game, but mining operations in Colorado and in fact throughout the well-established mining camps of the west are being reduced to business principles with an increasing assurance of reward for investments put in them as in any other line of business undertaking.

How often have all of us heard such and such mines decried and branded as worthless properties or a fraud which we now know as among the wealthiest properties in the mining west. It is interesting to note a few examples close at hand, and in fact the Cripple Creek district furnishes a budget of such instances. The history of this camp is of such recent date that the history of every one of its heavy producers is known to almost every man, woman and child in this city. Referring to worthless mines, of those at least of little value, one has but to recall that one of the leading mine owners of this city today not over six years ago sold the great Gold Coin claim for 1,200\$ because he thought that was a great price at that time for 10 acres of ground located beyond the supposed mineral belt of Cripple Creek. The mine is held at over 10,000,000\$ today.

The Gold King mine, the first shipper in Cripple Creek, was sold in its early stages of development at 8,000\$. It is now valued at 1,000,000\$.

The great Elkton was offered a few years ago for 25,000\$, and was not sold because the money was not forthcoming. Later it was almost sold for 500,000\$. Today it is held by its owners at 1,875,000\$.

The ledge of rock outcropping from the surface of the what later became the Independence mine was pounded by many a prospector and many a sample was knocked off to be assayed and to show up absolutely no value. W. S. Stratton, whom this same mine has made many times a millionaire, one day knocked off a piece from this outcropping, had it assayed and obtained values running several hundred dollars. He immediately staked his claim while others ridiculed him for having taken up a worthless tract. The mine is selling on the London market at about 14,000,000\$. And so the story might be lengthened in Cripple Creek.

Here are some instances:

An exchange recounts the fact that the Congress mine was considered a fraud when down 150 feet, but was a bonanza at 800 feet and held at 3,000,000\$.

The Fortuna at 150 feet was bought for 140,000\$ but at a depth of 600 feet it could not be bought for 3,000,000\$.

The King of Arizona was sold for 30,000\$ when down 100 feet, while today it is held at 1,000,000\$ and only 500 feet deep.

The Crowned King mine was little thought of by its owners when it was down 165 feet and 23,000\$ in debt. Now at a depth of 500 feet, all its debts paid and regular dividends being declared, it cannot be purchased for less than 1,000,000\$.

The Pierce mine was sold for 275,000\$ when down 100 feet, was not considered of much value and to all appearances was closed down in 1881. It was first prospected for gold. It has since yielded millions, and its shares would bring millions more if placed upon the market.

The prospect of today which is mak-

ing a poor showing may be the producer of a million within a few years. No one can tell. Calling of names is poor business anyway and a mine has been set back years because of the overconfidence of those who pronounced it worthless. While it is unsafe to make predictions when there is apparently nothing to predict about, yet there are many good mines in all sections of our country deserving at least of the charity of our silence. All credit to the prospector and miner who will not give up because of ridicule or a black sky.—Denver Record.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary 900\$ a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMESTIC COMPANY, Dept. 3, Chicago.

Proposals for County Contracts.

Office of the Board of Supervisors of Mohave County, Arizona.

KINGMAN, November 14, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Mohave county until December 28, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day for the following contracts for the year 1900, from the 1st day of January 1901, to-wit, for doing the County Printing as follows:

1st. Publishing the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, one insertion as required by law.

2nd. Publishing advertisements, notices, proclamations, etc., time required by Board and as provided for by law.

Bids to state price proposed to be charged per inch for each insertion.

3rd. For printing letter heads, envelopes, receipts and blanks needed by the different county officers, and furnishing stock therefor. All such stock to be not less than sixteen pound flat cap or twenty-four pound folio post. Envelopes to be six and ten inches (XX) quality, and letter head ten or twelve pound laid flat paper. Bids to state price proposed to be charged per thousand.

For the care of the indigent sick of the county that may be confined to the county hospital including the furnishing of all necessities incident to the proper care and maintenance of the patients. County to furnish lights and fuel for sick rooms.

Bids must specify distinctly the amount proposed to be charged for each day's attendance upon each indigent sick person, including medical attendance, medicine, food, bedding and clothing, also nursing.

For medical and surgical treatment to inmates of the county jail; medical and surgical treatment of indigent sick of the county at Kingman and attendance in the Probate Court in the examination of persons charged with insanity; also mileage proposed to be charged for out of town calls.

Bids to state price proposed to be charged for said service as a whole.

For fuel and lights for Court House.

For furnishing meals to prisoners confined in the county jail at Kingman. Bids to state price proposed to be charged per meal.

For the shrouding and burying of the indigent dead of the county for the year 1900, and marking graves as required by law.

For conveying persons adjudged insane by the proper authority in Mohave county to the Territorial Insane Asylum. Bids to state price proposed to be charged for each person conveyed.

The successful bidders will be required to give bond in such amount as the Board may require, or as fixed by law for the faithful performance of their respective contracts. Said bonds to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. All bids to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and marked _____ (bids for _____) (stating contract bid for.)

By order of the Board.

JNO. P. FEENEY,
Clerk.

FOR SALE—4 lots on Beal street, Kingman. Enquire at MINER office.